

NOTES ON LARINIA AND CERCIDIA.

By NATHAN BANKS.

The genus *Larinia* was established by Simon in 1874, for two spiders from France. The genus is readily distinguished from its ally, *Singa*, by having the p. m. e. nearly touching, and the larger a. s. e. quite widely separated. The body is elongate, and the abdomen projects over the cephalothorax in a blunt point. *Epeira directa* Hentz agrees with the characters of *Larinia*, and so must belong to it. In the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1892, p. 127, Dr. McCook forms, for *E. directa*, the new genus *Drexelia*; but as the type species belongs to *Larinia*, *Drexelia* becomes a synonym. I have seen another species of this genus which may be separated from *L. directa* by the following characters:

Metatarsus I longer than tibia I and twice as long as the width of body,	sternum yellow	L. directa.
Metatarsus I not longer than tibia I and not longer than width of body,	sternum black	L. borealis.

Larinia borealis nov. sp.

Length 6 mm.; tibia plus patella I 2.5 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish, with a black line on the margin and a black line, bifid near anterior end, reaching from the dorsal groove to the p. m. e. Mandibles, palpi and legs pale yellowish; sternum black, with a narrow median yellow line. Abdomen gray, with black spots on the sides, above with a pale median stripe, and a row of four black spots on each side near tip; venter with three narrow black stripes, uniting at base of spinnerets. Cephalothorax much narrowed in front, but not as slender as in *L. directa*; sternum barely narrowed in front; legs moderate, much shorter than in *L. directa*, especially the anterior pairs; abdomen about twice as long as wide, pointed in front, broadly rounded behind.

I have six specimens of this species, four from Olympia, Wash. (Mr. Trevor Kincaid), and two from Franconia, N. H. (Mrs. A. T. Slosson).

Larinia directa Hentz.

Epeira directa Hentz and *Epeira rubella* Hentz.

Drexelia directa McCook.

Length 10 mm.; tibia plus patella I 55 mm. This is a much more slender species than *L. borealis*, the abdomen three times as long as broad, and the legs much longer. The abdomen varies much in markings, usually having a yellowish stripe above, and some black spots or lines each side; the venter has two brown lines uniting just before the

spinnerets; the sternum is yellow; the legs are sometimes finely pointed with black. The abdomen projects beyond the spinnerets farther than in *L. borealis*.

I have collected it in eastern Texas, where it makes an oblique web in grass. Hentz had it from South Carolina and Alabama.

Cercidia Thorell, 1870.

This genus is also close to *Singa*, but differs in having the fourth pair of legs longer than the first. The abdomen is pointed in front like that of *Larinia*. One species is known in Europe, and I have received it in a collection of spiders from Franconia, N. H., made by Mrs. A. T. Slosson.

Cercidia prominens Westring.

Singa scutigera Westr.

Epeira bella Mead.

Atea spinosa Ohl.

Length 5 mm. Cephalothorax red; mandibles red with a black spot; sternum black; legs yellowish with brown rings; abdomen brownish above, with a large reddish shield nearly covering the dorsum, an indistinct light stripe and behind some transverse black lines; venter with a median black stripe as wide as sternum, yellowish each side; there are five short black spines in front on the dorsal shield, and four prominent muscular spots above. The cephalothorax has above on the median line two prominent spines. The epigynum consists of a short and broad finger arising from the anterior edge of a cavity which is much broader than long.

One female, Franconia, N. H.

—0—

ON THE SPECIFIC IDENTITY OF *ÆSCHNA CLEPSYDRA* Say and *Æ. CRENATA* Hagen (*eremita* Scudder).

By PHILIP P. CALVERT, Philadelphia, Pa.

In my recent "Catalogue of the Odonata (Dragonflies) of the vicinity of Philadelphia, with an Introduction to the Study of this group of Insects" (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xx, pp. 152a-272, 1893), I have placed *Æschna crenata* Hagen 1856, and *Æ. eremita* Scudder 1866, as synonyms of *clepsydra* Say 1839, promising in a foot-note (p. 248) to present the evidence for this action later. This paper is a fulfilment of that promise.

The specific identity of *crenata* and *eremita* has been known since 1875, and needs no discussion here.

Having suspected that *clepsydra* and *eremita* were but two ex-